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CHATTI ON MIDEAST SITUATION, AFGHAN MEDIATION MISSION

LD180825 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Chatti to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: 'Islamic Conference To Convene Soon; the European Declaration Is Useful but Not Effective'"]

[Excerpts] Jiddah--Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti has stated that one-third of the 40 organization member-states are expected to attend the emergency session called for by the PLO to discuss the escalating Zionist campaign against the Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied arab territories.

In an interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Chatti said that it is too early to say when the session will be held because the member-states are still being informed about the call for a meeting.

Chatti said that the Israeli Government is spreading terror in the occupied territories to force the Arab citizens to leave their territories and thus give way to the Jewish settlers. He added: "That was the Jewish terrorist method in the 40's. The Zionist gangs began by killing the Arab inhabitants and terrorizing the rest and forcing them to leave their country. These gangs then occupied large sections of the Arab land. When the state of Israel was established, it took over this land from the Zionist gangs. These gangs, with official collusion, are now resorting to the same old terrorist methods to evict the Palestinians from their homes."

Commenting on the European statement, Chatti said: "It is useful but ineffective." He added: We had hoped for a strong commitment in the interest of the Palestinians and the Arab states to be followed by a meeting of the UN General Assembly for the adoption of new resolutions that could have great influence on the attitude of the United States and American public opinion in favor of reaching a just settlement of the Middle East problem".

Meanwhile, the Islamic Conference is scheduled to hold another meeting on 21 and 22 July to find a solution to the problems of Afghanistan.

The conference secretary general denied reports that Soviet officials had refused to meet him and the two members of the committee which the Islamabad conference had decided to set up.

Chatti said: "Our plan is to call for a meeting of the Afghan resistance organizations which oppose the Soviet invasion, provided that it is attended by representatives of the ruling party in Kabul".

Mr Chatti thus avoided referring to the ruling party in Afghanistan as being either a "government" or a "regime" since the Islamic Conference does not recognize the ruling party in Afghanistan.

The two sides have been contacted but only the resistance organizations have agreed to send delegates to attend the July meeting. Commenting on this, Chatti said: "If the ruling party rejects the invitation, we will meet with the resistance delegates and will contact the Soviet Union to persuade the Afghan ruling party to attend the meeting."

Chatti added that if the two sides meet and reach a compromise, he will undertake to communicate the compromise to Moscow and to ask the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

Chatti went on to say that it is not the Islamic Conference's business to support the resistance against the ruling party in Afghanistan because "our role is purely political," and any aid, military or otherwise, to the revolutionaries is the concern of the governments which wish to help them.

Chatti said that the Islamic states back Iran and support it against the American pressure to which it is subjected and the threats to use military measures against it. He added: Such cooperation will compensate Iran against the American and West European sanctions that have been imposed on it."

VOP COMMENTS ON EEC RESOLUTIONS ON MIDDLE EAST

NC171934 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] A preliminary reading of the Venice statement gives the impression that its formulation has been made in a way similar to the Arab method used in the Arab summit conferences, namely: distributing shares among conflicting parties by written undertakings. The aforementioned statement has been studded with positive and negative elements; its tangible political outcome is, however, nil.

At the Venice meeting, the Europeans have drawn up a complicated map with intertwining lines and overlapping colors. This map is, however, encircled with an American redline which the Europeans cannot cross. Some Europeans do want to cross this line out of objective motivations--the most important of which are the special Arab-European relations on the security, political and economic levels.

There is no doubt that the Europeans displayed their customary skill in formulating their joint statement, which was made on the basis of their strict awareness of their supreme interests. These interests are entwined in a complicated way with several circles; the Arab circle does not figure too prominently at present even though Europe still regards it as the largest circle within which it can maneuver for a protracted period of time without self-inflicting any enormous or painful losses.

In the Venice statement, the Europeans have defined the scope of their current role in the Middle East as well as this role's nature and effectiveness. It transpires that it is a marginal role at worst which tends to shirk carrying out any positive act. At best, this role can develop in the future into a pressure directed against the United States in order to come up with a solution that does not conform to just, correct and moral principles but rather takes into consideration the scope of the conflicting powers in the Middle East, and their effect on the enormously intertwined European and U.S. interests.

This fact should serve to throw the ball into the Arab's court because the Arabs have become responsible for determining the future European role by means of a practical answer to a question that at times is being whispered by the Europeans and at times by the Americans, namely: What exactly do the Arabs want and how can they help us play a role which is in their interests? To date, it would seem that the Arabs are incapable of answering this question. For one, the Arabs are not presenting the Palestinian problem as the cornerstone of their relations with Europe. Thus, they do not intend to carry out a serious act that might put Europe in a decisive position, that is: to choose between its enormous Arab interests and its connections with the Zionist state.

There is no doubt that, as a political and economic power, the Europeans do not need an Arab minister who would lapse into lengthy explanations of the Palestinian problem or the historical and future relations between Europe and the Arabs. The Europeans can fully comprehend these facts without any educational help from the Arabs. However, the Europeans need a daily Arab presence by means of a planned policy in which Arab oil, Arab dollars and Arab markets can play a principle role to enhance Arab interests. In other words, this will be a precautionary factor to insure the continuation and development of these interests but which must be subject to a tangible Arab pressure not only against the European hand but also against the strong U.S. hand into which the Arabs are still placing all their political and economic cards and assets.

Europe is now rotating in the U.S. orbit. We cannot simply confiscate the European will to deliver itself relatively from the U.S. domination in its basic decisions. Indeed, we cannot but admire some of the French signs of rebellion which, until now, have consisted of small-scale attempts to expand France's relative independence from the greater imperialist realm. This admiration, however, is mingled with a great deal of bitterness toward the U.S.-Arab relations. These relations make it seem as if the Arabs are more enthusiastic toward American and more compliant to its whims. In such a case, how can we convince and influence Europe to exert pressure on the United States at a time when we, as Arabs, do not want to play this role despite the fact that we possess ample means to do so--more so than Europe's, as a matter of fact?

ABU IYAD NOT INVOLVED IN PROPOSED VENICE OPERATION

NC171726 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 17 Jun 80

[17 June statement by 'responsible source' of Palestinian revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] The Lebanese paper AL-LIWA' has published a report--which it attributed to knowledgeable Palestinian sources--that Brother Abu Iyad's recent visit to Tunisia was in connection with a possible Palestinian military operation in Venice. We wish to affirm that Brother Abu Iyad visited Tunisia recently to save the life of struggler Muhammad al-Masmudi, who was staging a hunger strike. Al-Masmudi has responded to the request made by Abu Iyad and the Palestinian revolution. Brother Abu Iyad did not have any other purpose for his visit.

ISRAEL WARNED AGAINST ATTACKS ON SOUTH LEBANON

JN171035 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1010 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 17 June--A prominent Palestinian leader has expressed regret for the Palestinian resistance's recent loss of its positions in Lebanon, just as it lost them in Jordan 10 years ago. In an interview published today by the Kuwaiti weekly magazine MIR'AT AL-UMMAH, Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], said that this recent loss is due to the PLO's announcement at the recent Arab summit conference in Tunis in November that it will stop its operations against Israel from Lebanon.

Jibril reiterated that his front now possesses warplanes with pilots ready to launch suicidal air attacks on main Israeli positions. He went on to say: The Zionist state stopped using its planes in launching attacks on the Palestinians in Lebanon after this threat. Jibril warned Israel against continuing its aggressive operations in the towns and villages of southern Lebanon. He affirmed that his front con confront such aggression with the weapons it has.

BAHRAIN

AMIR DISCUSSES GULF SECURITY, OTHER TOPICS

GF141200 Jiddah IQRA' in Arabic 12 Jun 80 pp 11-13

[Interview given by Amir of Bahrain 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to Ahmad al-Yusuf in Al-Qudaybiyah Palace, Manama--date not given]

[Text] Question: Recently there have been fresh statements by Iranian officials that infringe on the sovereignty of the state of Bahrain. In the past Iran denied that such statements were made by responsible officials in Iran.

Answer: Such statements are personal statements; they are not official. The Iranian Government is constantly denying them to us. Iran is a neighboring country. We want stability for it and the entire region. We do not interfere in Iran's internal affairs. We hope that there will be cooperation among us to serve the interests of the countries of the region. The fact is that many statements have been made by nonofficial persons. Whatever the case, we in Bahrain are a Muslim and independent country. We do not interfere in their affairs and we hope they will not interfere in ours.

Question: The Iranian foreign minister visited Bahrain recently. What effect did his visit have on bilateral relations and on clarifying views of the present and future?

Answer: The visit by the Iranian Foreign Minister, Brother Qotbzadeh, had a great effect on clarifying relations between the two countries. He left with a good impression of Bahrain. Bahrain welcomes all visitors. We hope stability will prevail in the region and in all Muslim countries. If we become united, we shall become strong and we shall be able to deprive the enemy of the opportunity of interfering in our affairs.

Question: Your Highness, in a recent interview the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran said verbatim: The Arabian Gulf was originally the Persian Gulf, but the Arab countries insist on this nomenclature. What is the significance of such an statement and how correct is it?

Answer: The Gulf is an Arab Gulf. If we look to the past we find that the Arabs occupied Iran. The Gulf is an Arab Gulf. The word gulf [khalij] is an Arabic word.

Question: Gulf security is the issue of the hour being discussed by all quarters and on various Gulf, Arab and international levels. With what effective response can the Gulf countries silence those who brag about this issue?

Answer: Gulf security depends primarily on the peoples of the Gulf countries. We in Bahrain are constantly calling for discussion of our affairs among ourselves as Gulf states linked to one another by close ties of neighborliness so that there is no room for mediation or interference in our affairs. This, of course, will reflect on us and on our nation's causes.

Question: How can this be achieved in the light of the changing attitudes our region is experiencing?

Answer: We should coordinate among ourselves. For instance, before we attend a conference on any level we should think of our destiny in the region. Our great neighbor, Saudi Arabia, bears an awesome responsibility. We welcome its opinions and its far-sighted view of developments in the region.

Question: Does Your Highness believe that as a result of the events the Arab nation is experiencing it is time to agree on a common Arab concept by convening an Arab summit conference?

Answer: Holding a summit conference now would be appropriate and indeed necessary. Events are developing fast. Every now and then we face developments that require concerted action from us so that we can deal with them. Otherwise, time will pass and unexpected developments will occur.

Question: We know that Bahrain has recently been able to exercise control over its oil wealth....

Before I could complete my question His Highness interrupted, saying: Oil is a depletable commodity. We in Bahrain do not depend on oil. This is a policy which all countries of the region have begun to adopt.

Question: Your Highness, with reference to nondependence on oil as the basic factor in economic policy, an agreement in the field of petrochemical industries was signed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain in the last few days. What effect will this agreement have on strengthening economic cooperation among the Gulf countries?

Answer: The fact is that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain are one country. It is an honor for Bahrain to resort to such instances of cooperation. We hope that such cooperation will increase. Actually, credit for this should go to King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir. The signing of this agreement at this juncture will boost the economy of the entire region. Petrochemical industries have become a means to industrial development. There are petrochemical industries in Bahrain and we have experience in this field.

Question: The Middle East issue has entered a new phase now that Europe has come into the picture and the Camp David accords have failed. What in your view is the best strategy to solve this issue?

Answer: We must win, and not lose, friends. Europe's entry and its interest in our cause means that we should win it over as a friend. The Europeans understand our cause. As you know, a number of leaders visited the area recently, the last of whom was the French president. They all responded positively to our causes. How can we lose them? I urge all brothers to win them over to our side and consult with them for the sake of the region's interests. We must be eager to widen the circle of those who recognize our causes, foremost among which is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This will not be achieved through the road to a separate peace which the European initiative has bypassed.

Question: Your Highness, French President Giscard d'Estaing recently visited Bahrain. He was followed by the French defense minister. What is the significance of these visits? Are Bahrain's armed forces being strengthened through French arms deals?

Answer: Bahrain's armed forces must be improved. This is being accomplished by selecting modern weapons. We are continually coordinating with the French in this field. The recent visits by the French president and defense minister played a role in this regard. We talked frankly and clearly. They understand our situation and the regional situation as a whole. The development of Bahrain's armed forces is a continuing process.

Question: Does this mean that Bahrain relies on a single source for its arms?

Answer: Each weapon has its source. At present it is difficult and very costly to possess arms. The arms suppliers are in constant competition. Our relations with France are strong and we have an understanding on these issues.

Question: In the midst of events that have been occurring in the region the U.S. has endeavored to obtain military facilities in the area. It appears that these endeavors have succeeded in some cases. What is the fate of the military presence [not further identified] in Bahrain following your previous decision to abolish this military presence and how will this affect regional security and stability?

Answer: Bahrain is opposed to the presence of any foreign bases in the region. No such facilities exist in Bahrain. Each state has its own internal policy. I do not believe any countries in this region want any presence of this kind because it will affect their stability and security.

Question: News agencies recently reported on demonstrations in Bahrain. It was reported that these demonstrations lasted for several days. There have also been some exaggerated reports. What are the facts?

Answer: What happened in Bahrain was a simple and insignificant matter. It was greatly exaggerated abroad, where the media reported it in a tendentious manner. What happened was no more than immature kids misbehaving. Incidentally, the international situation as a whole is restive. It is not only our region. We hope that, God willing, such situations will be dealt with intelligently and with farsightedness so stability will prevail throughout the region.

Question: Their has been a lot of talk about the bridge between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Do you not think it is necessary to speed up the construction of this bridge?

Answer: God willing, the bridge between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia will be built soon. The latest report I have received indicates that the contract for its construction will be signed within the next few months. The fact is that we were linked to our brothers in Saudi Arabia before the bridge's construction was proposed.

The bridge will deepen the ties between our two countries. I was impressed by the speech given by [Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the ceremony for the 38th class of cadets graduating from King 'Abd al-'Aziz War College last week. The speech was frank and clear. It makes those of us in this region stronger and firmer in the face of our enemies.

Question: Your Highness, does the successful completion of this project call for expanding Bahraini-Saudi cooperation? What are the aspects of coordination in this field?
Answer: We have long been one united family, and we must strive to remain so. Our predecessors did not fail in this, and the present generation has continued their work. We take pride in Saudi Arabia's wise and sound policy. Bilateral coordination is constant. It is a natural thing and covers all fields. We welcome all measures that serve bilateral interests and seek to strengthen such measures. [end of interview]

Those reading this interview with the amir of Bahrain may have missed an important question--a question we did not ask his highness that is related to an issue that is periodically raised between Bahrain and Qatar regarding the island of Hawar. However, Bahraini officials refuse to talk about this island because they do not believe its identity is in dispute. And if they should discuss it, their remarks are private and not for publication.

Although the island is 16 km from Bahrain, a Bahraini garrison stationed there, and its inhabitants--who depend on fishing for their living--have Bahraini identity cards.

Perhaps the origin of the dispute over the Hawar Islands is due to their proximity to Qatar. However, we have sensed that, thanks to the fraternal countries' joint efforts and mutual understanding, this dispute is being contained within very narrow confines.

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS: U.S. TO ANNOUNCE NEW INITIATIVE ON PALESTINIANS

LD180744 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 18 June--The United States will be announcing a new initiative "to balance" its own position with that of the recently declared West European position on the rights of the Palestinians, reports Kuwaiti AL-QABAS in a dispatch from Washington which it attributes to a responsible American source. The paper, however, does not give any details about the initiative but confines itself to saying that it falls "within the concept of the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. Camp David accords."

AL-QABAS also reports that the major part of the current talks in Washington between King Husayn and U.S. president Carter aim at finding a common ground on "the new American concept" of Palestinian rights.

PAPER BLAMES VENICE SUMMIT STATEMENT ON ARAB WEAKNESS

LD171301 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "On the European Statement: Death of An Initiative"]

[Excerpts] The European summit statement has been issued. It contains no initiative and no glad tidings. It has been decided, in the light of the views expressed in the statement, to "hold the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned in order to ascertain their attitudes towards the principles contained in the statement so as to decide on their part what form the peace initiative should take." But what are the principles contained in the European statement?

In fact, a preliminary reading of the statement would immediately show that the principles it contained are in fact an echo of President Giscard d'Estaing's statements during his Arab tour last March.

The only development in this statement is probably the collective European character lent to these French ideas, particularly regarding the PLO, "which must be associated with the negotiations," as the statement said. Otherwise, the statement has touched none of the American taboos raised in the "holy" Camp David agreements.

The statement has skillfully dodged the truth with rhetoric and has evaded defining anything, thus escaping under the pretext of "holding contacts with the parties concerned in order to ascertaining their views on the principles contained in the statement."

Therefore, the Arab dreams, which some have been chasing to build castles, have collapsed. The European Continent, the sister of our Asian Continent, has been unable--assuming that it really wanted to--go beyond the limit that the Americans have set for it, that is unless we are taken in by some of the phrases that are used for publicity purposes.

The first point in the statement spoke of "Israel's right to security within secure borders" together with the rest of the countries of the area. As long the statement does not refer to the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state it means that it did not take into consideration the idea of such a state in the first place.

As for "secure borders for Israel," this remained within the framework drawn up by the Zionists and the Americans in the Camp David deal in that the statement has studiously avoided reference to Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, which means that the boundaries of the "secure borders" are known only to the United States and Israel.

But why should we discuss the European statement in the light of what some of us expected it to be? In other words, by what right should we assume that the European statement should be different from what it is?

Should it be different because of the Arabs' blue eyes, or the values of right and justice, or consideration of existing and potential Arab strength?

Never, all of these mean nothing. But there is, of course, the interests which alone have made the European countries content themselves with this amount of rhetoric rather than going beyond this to adopt the desired or expected stand.

As the European countries were drafting their statement they must have been asking themselves: Why should we do more than this? Of whom are we afraid? Why should we enter into collision with the United States, leader of the Western alliance, and its pampered child Israel? The United States has been humiliating the Arabs since the forties and yet it is still the undisputed and feared master in the Arab area. Why should we be more Arab than the Arabs? Since there is nothing to threaten our basic interests, why should we differ with Washington as long as the Arabs are a "dead power" and the remains of a paralyzed giant? The dead and paralyzed scare nobody. They have oil. This is true. They also number 150 million people, which is also true.

But how can all this make us respect it or fear it, Europe would ask itself.

Thus it is plainly evident that the film "Death of an Initiative" was of our own making--script, scenario, finale and all.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

LD151203 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 15 (KUNA)--Prevailing Arab differences are providing a suitable atmosphere for Israel and its major ally, the United States, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Sunday.

As long as those differences prevail, the Arab region will be endangered by suspicious attacks and continued conspiracies, he said in an interview with the Paris-based weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL.

Consequent Arab summits had achieved success, but the Arabs are still unable to work out a unified strategy. In preparing for the forthcoming summit certain considerations should be taken into account, Shaykh Sabah added.

It is of paramount importance that the Arab world should build a unified internal front rejecting the Camp David accords as solutions to the Middle East problem, the foreign minister said.

The Arabs, on the other hand, should seek solutions for their differences and concentrate on vital matters relating to the destiny of the entire Arab nation. The forthcoming summit should lay down a unified strategy including both political work and economic planning, Shaykh Sabah said. The Arabs should work hard to close gaps created in their political platform by the withdrawal of President as-Sadat from the Arab arena, he added.

The Arabs should seriously think of reinforcing the internal front in face of any likely dangers, Shaykh as-Sabah said. Kuwait supports the Jordanian viewpoint that Arab kings and heads of state should hold longer summits and expand deliberations so as to reach adequate solutions of vital Arab problems.

The forthcoming Arab summit in Amman should extend priorities to more important issues and leaders should refrain from tackling their differences. We are facing a central problem which affects the destiny of all the Arabs. Our position is deteriorating and the likely consequences are gloomy, he said.

KUWAITI PRESS CITED ON MUSKIE MIDEAST STATEMENT

LD111136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1018 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwait press editorials Wednesday on statement by the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie on the Middle East crisis:

"Muskie wanted in his statement this week to tell all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict--including the Arabs and the Europeans--that they should keep off the red line drawn by the U.S. administration for settlement of the conflict. In brief, Muskie wanted to say that this issue is purely American and that nobody has the right to intervene except within the limits of the Camp David agreements.

Muskie, who defended the agreements, stressed that the U.S. has been committed to the security of Israel for the past three decades and had played an honourable role in the creation of Israel and in contributing generously to its security and prosperity.

This stand clarifies that Europe cannot take any initiative on the Middle East without blessing of the U.S. President Carter's administration which sees in the Middle East crisis an investment in the form of Israel. As such, any talk about peace, the independent Palestinian state and self-determination for the Palestinians is a mere dream.

This is because Israel is a solid base for the U.S. in the Middle East to impose American dominance and imperialism on the region. It is because of Israel that the U.S. swallows the Arab oil and through this oil the U.S. controls Western Europe, Japan and considerable parts of the Third World."

The ARAB TIMES on the same:

"By warning EEC countries against launching an alternative to the U.S. policy towards the Middle East crisis, the American secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, had taken on himself the mantle of a 'world (?secretary) [words indistinct].'

Muskie, who is influenced and backed by his President, is arrogantly ignoring the rights of Arabs and other Muslims. He also does not appear to care tuppence for the right of European countries to have their own views and follow their own policies.

Both the Carter administration and its Zionist partner in the occupied Arab territories have rejected the European initiative outright. They have rejected the European move before (?it was) official formulated or accepted by any party in the Middle East, mainly the Palestinians, who have announced that they did not receive any proposal from a European country. The Palestinians made it clear that they did not receive any proposal from a European country. The Palestinians made it clear that they will not accept less than a completely independent state in their homeland, regardless of how many years it will take to achieve and how much blood is spilt in the process."

"The statement made by the Zionist foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, to the effect that there is room for the Palestinians to live in Jordan with the financing of the Arab oil producing countries deserves the rebuke from the Palestinians who justly point out that there is room for the Zionists in the United States with financing from the Americans. The Palestinians also pointed out that the Arabs would certainly show their traditional generosity and aid to the establishment of settlements for (?the Jews) in the United States, South Africa, or the North Pole for that matter.

The fact that Shamir suggested that the oil producing countries and the rest of the world could help immigration and settlement of Palestinians in Jordan where there was "lots of room" clearly shows that the Zionists plan to eradicate the Palestinians from their own homeland.

"If the coming EEC meeting is held in an atmosphere free from outside pressure or influence Kuwait will certainly approve the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to reestablish an independent state in their own country Palestine. (?This) would help in some measure to the Zionists have second thoughts about continuing their blood-bath actions.

At Venice this week the EEC summit is expected to issue new plans for peace in the Middle East, including a call for international revision of the status of the PLO and its recognition as a legitimate negotiating partner in peace talks. Muskie would be wise to heed the views of responsible world leaders, such as those (?of the) EEC. It would be comic if it were not so tragic see Muskie being led by the nose by the Zionists.

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI ARABIA, PORTUGAL ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD180704 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah, 18 June--The Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Portugal have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today. Announcing this, the Saudi Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that this was to further friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

BRIEFS

NEW UAE UN ENVOY--Abu Dhabi, 16 June--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has issued a federal decree transferring Dr 'Ali Humaydan, UAE permanent UN representative, to the Foreign Ministry office. Under the same decree, Fahim Sultan al-Qasimi, UAE permanent representative at the UN European headquarters in Geneva, will be transferred from his post and appointed UAE permanent representative at the United Nations in New York. [Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jun 80 JN]

AS-SADAT: STATE OF EMERGENCY MERELY PREVENTIVE ACTION

NC171328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Alexandria, 17 June--President Anwar as-Sadat stressed that Egypt's declaration of a state of emergency on its border with Libya was merely a preventive action resulting from Al-Qadhdhafi's statement that he has deployed all the Libyan forces against Egypt. President as-Sadat made this statement following his meeting today with the British ambassador.

Asked about Egypt's declaration of a state of emergency on its border with Libya yesterday, the president said that it was merely preventive action. He added: As you know, I have abolished the emergency laws forever. But, as happens in any democratic system, it can be possible to declare a state of emergency for a limited period in situations where the country's security is threatened. It is understood that this measure was the result of Al-Qadhdhafi's threat that he has put all the Libyan forces against Egypt. In any case, that matter does not concern us. As far as we are concerned, this is merely a preventive action.

Asked whether certain incidents have taken place on the border between the two countries, President Anwar as-Sadat said: No; nothing has taken place at all.

Asked about the former shah of Iran's health and whether he is suffering from internal bleeding or high temperature, he said: The shah is not suffering from internal bleeding. It seems that there is conflict between the chemotherapy and medical treatment. This has led to the increase in the shah's temperature.

The president added: I visited the shah before my arrival in Alexandria. The last report I received yesterday on his condition indicates that there is progress in his health condition. He was visited by an American doctor 2 days ago and he agreed with the treatment which the shah is receiving. The president said that he asked the shah whether he wants any doctor from any country in the world, and the shah expressed his satisfaction with the treatment provided by the Egyptian doctors.

Asked about what he will discuss with the Israeli ambassador during his meeting with him, the president said: Wait until the meeting takes place. He only asked for an urgent meeting with me.

AS-SADAT: CARTER WILL NOT GET KING HUSAYN TO JOIN PEACE TALKS

NC171630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Anwar as-Sadat stressed that Egypt's declaration of a state of emergency on its border with Libya was merely a preventive action resulting from Al-Qadhdhafi's statement that he had placed all the Libyan forces against Egypt. President as-Sadat made this statement following his meetings today with the British and Israeli ambassadors to Egypt at his Al-Ma'murah rest house in Alexandria.

Asked about his meeting with the Israeli ambassador, the president said: The Israeli ambassador gave me a written message from Prime Minister Begin concerning some specific points raised in a previous talk with the ambassador. We exchanged views on them, and then we discussed all the implications of the problem. The Israeli ambassador will convey my views on all aspects of the situation to Begin.

Asked about the points he discussed with the Israeli ambassador today, the president said: They pertain to the international forces that will assume the supervisory task after the final Israeli withdrawal.

Asked whether this issue has been decided, the president said: Not yet, there was nothing final.

Asked about the problem of East Jerusalem, the president said: You are aware of our position.

Asked about his opinion on the EEC Venice statement, especially since the Palestinians and Israelis are dissatisfied with it, the president said: Today I asked the British ambassador to inform Prime Minister Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that we consider the Venice statement balanced and constructive.

Asked about the joint exercises of the U.S. and Egyptian air forces, the president said: I have made a statement on this before. I say that if any Arab country in the Gulf needs help, I am prepared to grant facilities. Anytime the United States tries to rescue the hostages I will grant these facilities. As for the training program, it is taking place at our request, as the Egyptian foreign minister said in the People's Assembly. We must speed up our pilots' training in this type of technology. This is beneficial for both sides.

Asked about King Husayn's position in the wake of his recent talks with Carter, the president said: I would like King Husayn to remember that he contacted me while I was in Camp David and expressed his readiness to participate immediately in the peace process. However, I could not invite him take part, because his move was tantamount to outbidding and opportunism. It seems that he was very happy that I gave him a specific role at Camp David. He put this role in his pocket, because he thought that everything would collapse. Fortunately, however, this did not and will not take place, because we have established the solid basis for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East through Camp David and the treaty between us and Israel. There can be no retreat because this has become an established fact.

Asked about the reason for the change in King Husayn's position, the president said: The change was for more than one reason, the first being his need for money.

Asked whether President Jimmy Carter would succeed in including King Husayn in the peace talks, the president said: He will not succeed--at least not now.

Asked about the PLO's position after the Venice statement, the president said: I would have liked the PLO not to have taken such a position. They should have accepted this statement. Unfortunately, they have not changed. Let us hope that time will teach everyone.

Comments on Resuming Talks

NC171634 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Asked about Prime Minister Begin's statement that one of the reasons that the autonomy talks stumbled was Egypt's contacts with the PLO, President as-Sadat said: The positions we have adopted do not depend on anyone. We establish our positions based on what we think. We have not changed our position since our visit to the Knesset. All our positions are open because we do not work in secret.

Asked about Egypt's attitude on the resumption of the autonomy talks, the president said: Israel has agreed that the heads of the delegations should meet in Washington, and, indeed, it agreed to send Dr Yosef Burg to meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Washington. We agreed to that, and we have no objection about the venue of the talks.

Asked whether he was optimistic about the forthcoming talks, the president said: I am optimistic, but I do not think that a concrete change will take place in the near future. Asked whether he expected changes after the U.S. presidential elections, the president said: No comment.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR 17 JUNE

NC171247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1243 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Alexandria, 17 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu ben-Elisar. The meeting lasted about 1 hour.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON 1 JULY

NC180642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasal 'Ali, accompanied by his aides in the autonomy discussions, will leave for Washington on 1 July to participate in the preparatory meeting called for by the United States to be held on 2 and 3 July. The object of the meeting is to surmount the obstacles which led to the suspension of the autonomy discussions.

The Wednesday edition of AL-AHRAM reports that Kamal Hasan 'Ali will stay in Washington for an additional day after the conclusion of the autonomy discussions in order to hold consultations with U.S. officials on important issues as well as the relations between the two countries.

The paper adds that the Egyptian side is expected to propose several points and principles to prepare the right atmosphere conducive to the resumption of the negotiations. This atmosphere requires the halting and freezing of all the recent Israeli measures, foremost of which is the draft law which was referred to a subcommittee of the Knesset, but which has not yet been approved. In addition, this atmosphere requires the immediate freezing of all the extraordinary measures in the West Bank and Gaza, including the escalation of the acts of violence and terror by the Israeli extremists, the most recent being the attack on the mayors of the West Bank.

'ALI DISCUSSES AUTONOMY TALKS, MILITARY COOPERATION WITH U.S.

NC172040 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Interview granted by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to radio political affairs reporter Sana' as-Sa'id--recorded; date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, some say that frustration and bitterness have caused a dangerous mood in Egypt and the Arab region. How can we avoid the dangers that may result from the stumbling involved in the current efforts to resume the autonomy negotiations?

[Answer] The recent events that led to the suspension of the negotiations for full Palestinian autonomy and for a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem were undoubtedly caused by regrettable actions, which led to this uneasy Egyptian and Arab mood. However, our aim in the forthcoming Washington negotiations on 2 and 3 July is to create a suitable atmosphere for resuming the negotiations. We hope this will take place through the United States, which is earnestly seeking to create a suitable atmosphere for resuming the negotiations, because this is in the interest of the three parties--I mean in the interest of Israel, the United States and the Arab states--to achieve peace and stability in the area.

[Question] What will Egypt's position be if the Washington talks fail and the obstacles are not overcome--which is the condition for resuming the autonomy negotiations?

[Answer] There will undoubtedly be another round of U.S. efforts to stabilize the situation and prepare the atmosphere for resuming the negotiations. It is impossible for the negotiations to be resumed in an atmosphere charged with excitement, acts of terrorism, and faits accomplis, which we will not accept. There is great hope that the Israeli Government will return to a suitable line, because this is in its interest. In the Herzliyya talks we discussed security issues, one of which was the question of Israeli withdrawal to specific positions. This in turn means the evacuation of very large areas by the armed forces and the military government. Consequently, in the future there would be no place for any settlement, at least in these areas, although we call for the removal of all settlements from the West Bank and Gaza.

[Question] Some circles have warned that the Begin government is subjecting Egypt to unbearable pressure. This has been confirmed, particularly since Israel has maintained its policy on Jerusalem and the settlements, disregarding the views of Washington--the only pressure on Israel.

[Answer] Egypt is not being subjected to pressure from Israel or anyone else. Egypt possesses its own will and knows the Camp David agreements very well. The Camp David framework on full Palestinian autonomy is clear and specific, and there is no room for many interpretations of every clause in this agreement. Therefore, the Egyptian negotiator knows his aim, which is the implementation of the Camp David agreement--which in turn will lead to self-determination for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza.

[Question] Despite what is being said--that the most that can be achieved under any government and under any settlement is the return of the West Bank and its demilitarization, since there is near consensus about Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and about the rejection of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--do you see any hope of achieving progress under a new Israeli government led by the opposition Labor Party?

[Answer] Whoever goes back to the Camp David agreement and the exchanged letters will know very well the positions of Egypt and the United States on the problems of Jerusalem and the settlements. Therefore, there is no point in betting on a change in the Israeli Government. We are negotiating with the State of Israel, irrespective of which party or coalition rules. Therefore, we do not recognize the settlements or any change in the status of East Jerusalem. We will not recognize the annexation of East Jerusalem to Israel. It is part of the West Bank, and it will remain part of the West Bank. What applies to the West Bank will apply to East Jerusalem.

[Question] Mr Carter has recently expressed much optimism regarding the forthcoming meetings in Washington and the possibility of the resumption of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel, as well as the achievement of tangible progress. Are you yourself so optimistic?

[Answer] All of us know that the negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States regarding the Egyptian-Israeli treaty were suspended for 5 months as a result of a disagreement on Articles 2 and 5 of the agreement. This is an indication that the negotiations were difficult and that the autonomy negotiations are even more difficult. Because of this, we neither despair nor feel pessimistic that, for example, we did not achieve the aspired results by 26 May. The negotiations will continue until we realize the principal aim of Camp David because it is the means, or rather the second part of it is the practical means, for implementing UN Resolution 242.

[Question] Camp David has been the only apparent plan which has proved the possibility of achieving progress in establishing peace in the Middle East. Do you still believe that Camp David continues to have the same background and strength to guarantee its continuation?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, Camp David is the practical means for implementing Resolution 242. We can interpret the contents of the EEC declaration as meaning that Camp David is the practical framework and that what follows would be the completion of other factors. Due to its nature, Camp David will finally lead to the determination of the future of the Palestinians. This is the ultimate aim of Camp David.

[Question] Some believe that it has become necessary now to introduce a real change and begin a new era of reconciliation, particularly with the Palestinians, who are the key to the question--especially because the Palestinian absence from the arena is perhaps the reason for the failure to achieve results during the autonomy negotiations so far. When I say results, I mean positive results.

[Answer] Undoubtedly we want the Palestinians as well as the Arab states neighboring Israel to participate in the negotiations which would lead to peace in the entire region. The Palestinians have the right to be afraid of Israel's measures. These measures do not encourage the Palestinian side to join the negotiations. Therefore, it is hoped that the Israeli side will change its behavior in the area so as to encourage the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations. On 13 October 1978--after the start of the negotiations on the first part of Camp David related to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty--we submitted some demands to the U.S. side, which it conveyed to the Israeli side, on preparing the conditions conducive to attracting the Palestinians to the negotiating table. Most of the demands have, regrettably, not been implemented by the Israeli side.

[Question] After Oman initiated a long-term military and economic cooperation agreement with the United States, under which the United States is planning to set up a chain of facilities along the western edge of the Indian Ocean, some believe you are about to conclude a similar agreement and that the first signs of this are the joint military exercises between you and the United States you announced recently.

[Answer] The fact is that the Egyptian side has granted the American side military facilities in some Egyptian bases. Due to the temporary nature of these facilities, no agreement has been concluded with the American side. But economic and military cooperation exist. The military loans to Egypt are considered military cooperation. The first loan has actually been consumed and all contracts related to the second loan will be signed in October. This is one type of military cooperation.

The military cooperation between the United States and Egypt is two-pronged. The first relates to U.S. loans to Egypt and the second relates to the granting of some facilities to the U.S. armed forces on the land and in the skies of Egypt.

[Question] You have previously expressed increasing apprehension over the Soviet tide and its encirclement movement, which will imperil the Arab region. What are the current practical reactions that could contain this apprehension, particularly since we vitally need stability in an area in which Soviet influence is spreading and since the Soviet Union has become a permanent fixture in Afghanistan?

[Answer] From the first moment of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Egypt stood clearly in the face of this Soviet move, which was conducted outside Russia's borders and which employed military forces against a neighboring country. We gave an example to the Arab region--no, to the entire world--concerning Egypt's constant initiative and attitude in situations effecting principles. Therefore, Egypt's eagerness to implement principles was one of the signs for the Arab region to make a move.

This was the reason behind the Arab countries' attitude after the Egyptian initiative and was why they paid close attention to Egypt's remarks on this invasion.

[Question] Arab unity might be the only hope for facing the Soviet danger and for extracting ourselves from the present impasse. What is your view on this?

[Answer] Our view is that we did not sever our relations with the Arab countries. On the contrary, it was they who severed relations with us without bothering to read the Camp David accords and without trying to examine our Camp David goals. Based on this fact, the Arab countries that severed relations with us should be the ones to resume them--if they want to. If they do not want to, then this is their own affair. We will certainly not force anyone into adopting our positive stance and into coming out with another positive concept.

Let anyone who has another positive concept come out with it. As his excellency the president declared, we are willing to follow any Arab country that comes out with something new or with an alternative to Camp David.

[Question] Syria stated lately that the only alternative to the current impasse in the area would be inherent in a confrontation with Israel--that is, by waging a war.

[Answer] This contradicts the Rabat resolutions, which stipulated that the solution should be a peaceful one. Syria must therefore be adopting a stance that conforms to the stance of one of the other big powers.

[Question] Sir, thank you very much for this interview.

MINISTER GHALI: EGYPT PREPARED TO TALK TO EEC MISSION ON MIDEAST

LD180843 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Welcomes Any Initiative That Strengthens Efforts To Establish Total Peace"]

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has declared Egypt's readiness to welcome a European fact-finding mission, to hold fruitful talks with it, and to discuss the measures that the European countries propose in order to help the Palestinian people.

He added that Egyptian diplomacy is flexible and welcomes any European initiative or move compatible with Egypt's efforts.

Asked his opinion of Israel's rejection of the European Community statement, the minister of state said that the Israeli attitude has been negative since the beginning of negotiations. He said: Nevertheless, despite Israel's negativism, we must continue to negotiate, so as on the one hand to show world opinion Israel's negativism, and on the other to bring pressure to bear on Israeli public opinion.

Dr Ghali said that the African countries will probably submit a new African initiative concerning the Palestinian people's rights during the OAU foreign ministers conference in Sierra Leone on 18 June.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt will welcome and support such an initiative if it is compatible with Egypt's current efforts for the Palestinian problem.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

DW170905 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Jun 80 pp 108-110

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs; date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations have been disrupted after 1 year because they showed no success. It is unlikely that a new round of discussions will take place prior to the U.S. elections. Was Camp David not a failure?
Ghali: Not at all, for the following reasons: First, nothing has been changed about the principles and the institutions which were set up by both sides to handle the autonomy problem. We will, therefore, make a new attempt in a few days to resume the negotiations. Second, no country and no group of states has so far offered an alternative solution.

SPIEGEL: But now there is supposed to be a European initiative.
Ghali: Neither the European states nor the states of Africa nor the countries of the Arab "rejection front" have so far offered an alternative.

SPIEGEL: But European politicians have made interesting statements on the Middle Eastern crisis....
Ghali: We do not get anywhere with statements and resolutions, that is the problem. Let us recall that the only documents to which Israel has agreed--although the present Israeli government shows a headstrong attitude--are the Camp David treaties signed by Israel, in which the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people were clearly recognized. Work procedures based on this have been outlined and we are proceeding.

It is a fact that Camp David, as before, is the only tangible instrument with which we can work. But should there be a real alternative--well, then we can consider it and decide what would serve the interests of the Palestinians best.

SPIEGEL: In 1 year you have achieved virtually nothing. Does it still make sense to continue with Camp David?
Ghali: Should we drop an instrument we have without betting anything for it?

SPIEGEL: What have you gotten from the Israelis?
Ghali: The Egyptian-Israeli negotiations have focused the interest of the public of the world on the Palestinian problem. Public opinion in the United States is following developments in the Middle East with great interest despite the forthcoming presidential elections. Our negotiations have shaken and awakened public opinion in Europe and even in Israel.

SPIEGEL: Probably more through President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.
Ghali: The autonomy negotiations are the continuation of that historic visit. Although nothing very concrete has been achieved in the negotiations, it is after all a fact that with these negotiations we have prevented the peace process from losing its dynamics.

SPIEGEL: As long as the negotiations among the three were under way, Europe did not offer its own initiative. Now, however....
Ghali: The one does not rule out the other. While the negotiations among the three on the autonomy of the Palestinians were under way, Egypt even supported all decisions by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned states to condemn Israel.

But, unfortunately, we have not heard anything from any side but suggestions for new resolutions and slogans. Unfortunately. What is the use? We probably have some 500 resolutions behind us by now. Who will it please when we pass No 501 or No 502?

SPIEGEL: The recent statements made by Israeli Prime Minister Begin do not indicate that Israel will be more flexible than heretofore in the continuation of negotiations. Is there still a way out?
Ghali: Please do not ignore the following: The mere fact that we discuss all ticklish problems in detail in public has an enlightening effect of the Israeli public, it creates a pressure of opinion which even the Begin government feels.

SPIEGEL: In the meantime Israel has settlements....
Ghali: ...Which leads to this or that person stating that a continuation of negotiations under these circumstances is tantamount to recognizing the Israeli faits accomplis. Nothing could be more wrong. Egypt does not deviate one bit from its demand for full autonomy as a first step toward the Palestinians' self-determination.

SPIEGEL: Do you refrain from shelving the negotiations because you expect stronger American pressure to be exerted on Israel after the U.S. elections?
Ghali: Well, these are not bilateral but trilateral negotiations. The Americans carry the same weight as partners as the Egyptians and the Israelis. By November this year, however, our American partners will be busy with their elections. As soon as the results are known, we expect a new engagement.

SPIEGEL: When negotiations become stalled, compromises are usually helpful. Is Egypt prepared to compromise?
Ghali: That is out. Egypt does not have any leeway for compromises. Our principle is clear: We insist on the fulfillment of the Camp David treaties, and we demand that Israel adhere to these treaties. We find to our regret that the present Israeli government violates the letter as well as the spirit of the Camp David agreements. Egypt insists on Camp David, and it is not prepared to yield on this point. We have, by the way, no mandate from the Palestinians in this respect, the Palestinians whose rights are involved after all.

SPIEGEL: You had no mandate from the Palestinians for the Camp David treaties, either.
Ghali: What Egypt wants is quite simple: To end the Israeli occupation of West Jordan and install a Palestinian government or administration--it does not matter what name the child will have. This Palestinian government must then negotiate with Israel.

SPIEGEL: Would that not be two very unequal negotiating partners?
Ghali: Egypt, the United States and all friendly powers were prepared to assist such a Palestinian government authority in its negotiations with Israel. The creation of such a Palestinian organ would more or less fulfill Egypt's role.

SPIEGEL: The Palestinians still show little enthusiasm for the Camp David treaties.
Ghali: Assuming that Begin suddenly accepted all Egyptian ideas as they have been set down in Camp David, and the Palestinian people did not cooperate, then the whole process would be senseless.

SPIEGEL: And how do you want to circumnavigate that rock?
Ghali: As early as in 1978 I handed a memorandum to the then U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the measures Israel must take to create a basis of confidence.

SPIEGEL: Recent events in West Jordan really do not permit confidence anymore between the Israelis and the Palestinians.
Ghali: But it is necessary. I could cite an entire catalogue of measures; release of political prisoners, removal of command centers of Israeli security troops from Palestinian cities, discontinuation of the Jewish settlement programs.

SPIEGEL: We do not know any responsible Palestinians who would be prepared to approve the Camp David policy in public.

Ghali: If I were a responsible Palestinian, I would not like this policy either as long as it did not produce anything positive. We maintain indirect contacts with the PLO and all Palestinian circles, and we have justified reason to assume that the Palestinians will take part in the peace process of the Camp David treaties as soon as the treaties are implemented and begin to bear fruit.

SPIEGEL: Israel suddendly no longer wants to recognize what it signed at Camp David, namely, that in the future Israel would no longer be responsible for the internal security of West Jordan and the Gaza Strip, but only for external security. Do you feel cheated by Begin? Don't you think that in signing the Camp David treaties he had something else in mind than what can be assumed from the text?
Ghali: I will not answer this embarrassing question because we are negotiating with Israel.

SPIEGEL: Can the normalization of relations continue in such a climate, or will Cairo possibly respond to the stubborn stance of Israel by closing the open borders and by recalling the Egyptian ambassador?
Ghali: Normalization goes on. It is the main aim of normalization to bring influence to bear on public opinion in Israel. What if not the enormously growing pressure from within has caused the more inflexible approach of the Begin government, the inflexibility which has been growing for 6 months?

SPIEGEL: Critics of Egypt say that Begin's inflexibility is quite natural: He succeeded in breaking Egypt away of a common Arab front against Israel, and there is no longer any need for him to think about the Palestinians.
Ghali: Such unfounded statements must be viewed against the background of Arab disagreement. The friction is old, it bean as early as 1945 when the Arab League was established. The Egyptian-Libyan or Egyptian-Algerian conflicts have nothing at all to do with Egyptian-Israeli peace. The same applies to the endless chain of other Arab quarrels.

SPIEGEL: But the Arabs are punishing Egypt with boycotts and isolation.
Ghali: Isolating each other is nothing new in Arabia. Egypt was isolated in 1961-62, but it was just temporary. No, Begin is unable to bring influence to bear on inner-Arab relations.

SPIEGEL: And the boycott?
Ghali: We have no diplomatic relations with Libya and yet some 250,000 Egyptians work in Kuwait which also does not maintain diplomatic relations with Cairo. On the other hand, the Arab presence in Egypt has not suffered either. Thousands of Arab students still come to Cairo. Some 12,000 Palestinians are studying in our country.

One more word about the Arab quarrels: The Arab world was split as early as in 1948 when it lost its first war against Israel. Jordan and Iraq supported the incorporation of the West Bank of the Jordan into a Jordanian state association, while Egypt and the Saudis were against it. I am convinced that sooner or later there will be some normalization of relations between Egypt and the Arab countries.

SPIEGEL: Does Cairo still consider it necessary to facilitate a solution of the Palestinian problem through a Palestinian-Jordanian state union.
Ghali: If the Palestinians, who will receive their own administrative abody or their own administrative government will agree to a link with Jordan and if the Jordanians will do the same, Egypt will support it too. On principle, however, we do not think much of small states in this area.

SPIEGEL: How long will the negotiations be frozen?
Ghali: I do not know. But a disruption of negotiations with Israel is not at all a precedent: The Ismailia negotiations in December 1977 were canceled, and in January 1978 we also disrupted negotiations with Israel. It went on that way until we signed the peace treaty with Israel in March 1979. Why should matters develop more rapidly, particularly at this time?

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION ELECTS GHALI TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NC131844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 June--The African Association today elected Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as chairman of its Board of Directors. It also elected the staff of the Board of Directors: former Health Minister Dr Mahmud Mahfuz as vice chairman; Ambassador Muhammad Fu'ad al-Bidaywi, former head of African affairs at the Foreign Ministry and former Egyptian ambassador to Zaire, as secretary general; and Nabil 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan as assistant secretary general and treasurer.

It is worth mentioning that the African Association includes those interested in African affairs. It is concerned with African liberation question and supports their various fields of struggle. It is also concerned with various African questions and support African unity. The African association, established in 1970, was previously known as the African League. The Arab Republic of Egypt formed the African League to serve as the headquarters for representatives of the various African liberation movements in Egypt. It included the representatives of all the African countries which were struggling for independence. The league was a platform for the voice ofAfrican struggle in the Middle East.

GHALI TO ADDRESS AFRICAN SUMMIT IN SIERRA LEONE

NC142240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2214 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will deliver an address on behalf of Egypt at the African summit conference which will be convened in Sierra Leone in July. The speech will deal with the various development related to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, reasons which induced Egypt to halt the negotiations and the purpose behind the meeting which will beconvened in Washington on 2 July in an attempt to overcome the present difficulties. The speech will also touch on Egypt's views concerning various international issues.

While in Sierra Leone, Dr Butrus Ghali will hold talks with the neads of delegations on various African issues, the autonomy negotiations and Africa's role in generating momentum for the peace efforts. MENA has learned that Africa is expected to forward at this session a set of ideas dealing with the Middle East situation.

A number of members of the Egyptian delegation to the African summit conference have left Cairo en route to Freetown. The remaining members of the delegation will proceed to Freetown within the 2 days. The delegation includes a number of ambassadors and of ministers plenipotentiary specializing in African affairs at the foreign ministry.

AL-AHRAM ON VENICE DECLARATION, PALESTINIAN STAND

ID170747 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "The PLO Lost a New Opportunity. How? Egypt Sticks to Its Stand"]

[Excerpts] All reports from Western capitals indicate that the statement expected to be issued today by the representatives of the countries meeting in Venice regarding the Middle East problem has been strongly influenced by the Fatah movement's political program which was announced at the end of Fatah's meetings in Damascus last week.

This program, in which Syria, at the behest of the Soviet Union, interfered, has once again reverted to talking about "the armed struggle that will not stop before the Zionist entity in eliminated and liquidated economically, politically, militarily, culturally and ideologically."

Western and American public opinion had begun to believe in the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to self-determination on the basis of the halting of violent actions by the Palestinian and Israeli sides, the recognition of Israel's existence, the achievement of security for all the parties and the full participation of Palestinians in all future negotiations concerning their future.

In a statement to the German magazine STERN published in Kuwait on 2 June, Yasir 'Arafat said verbatim: "Who told you that we intend to drive the Israelis into the sea or wipe Israel from the map? This is a falsehood."

Elsewhere in the statement 'Arafat said: "Israel has the greatest military power in the Middle East. Therefore, how can we remove it or crush it?" He also said: "Israel now possesses 15 nuclear bombs at least. Do you really believe that we can do this?"

Obviously, there is a great difference between 'Arafat's statement tothe West German magazine and the talk about liquidation in Fatah's political program. 'Arafat's statement to the magazine is probably more worthy of world respect and of the endeavor to establish the Palestinian people's rights. In this regard, he said: "If we were able to obtain our state we would need no less than 15 years to rebuild this state, set up schools, government institutions and electric projects and build roads and communications." But our problem is that we make the wrong statements at the wrong time.

How were the EC countries influenced by the [Fatah] statement? A number of the EC countries were seriously thinking of involving the PLO and referring to it clearly and directly in the statement expected to be issued today on the grounds that it represents the Palestinian people and therefore should fully participate in negotiations determining the future of this great people. But the [Fatah] political program as we said, has brought back to mind the political expressions that were used before 1967 and pulled the ground from under the European countries' argument in favor of these case.

We would agree with the view that it is unimportant that the European statement should contain recognition of the PLO, but what is important is what the statement will contain about the Palestinian problem itself for it is the crux of the Middle East crisis. Moreover, the Camp David agreement provides for the possibility of other Palestinians than those representing the West Bank and Gaza taking part in the autonomy talks.

We say once again that Egypt has welcomed and still welcomes any Arab or European efforts to be added to the positive efforts that have been made on the road to peace. Therefore, Egypt's welcome applies to the European statement expected to be issued today if it involves creative efforts toward the solution of the Palestinian problem.

The second question that arises here is therefore: Why do we we go to Washington in these circumstances?

We would say that Egypt does not expect the negotiations to lead to any attitudes or agreements in the short term. What is expected is that Israeli intransigence will continue in the coming months through exploitation of the U.S. presidential elections or because of the acute differences within the ruling Israeli coalition or because of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's resistance to the strong demand by the Israeli people for a total change in the government. In fact, the Israeli press has said that Begin cannot and will not go further than what he has done under the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and, in fact, he would boast of such a stand if new Israeli elections are held.

Nevertheless, Egypt has accpeted the U.S. Government's invitation to send the head of the Egyptian delegation to Washington in order to take part in the meeting before the negotiations are resumed. President as-Sadat was clear when he said that "Egypt is not going to Washington to negotiate but in order to overcome the obstacles to the resumption of the negotiations." With the same clarity he said: "Egypt adheres to its stand."

AL-JUMHURIYAH ASSAILS OMAN-U.S. MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD171409 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 14 Jun 80 p 3

[AL-JUMHURIYAH "Political Section" article: "The Oman-U.S. Agreement: Yet Another Chapter in the Conspiratorial Plans Against the Arab Nation"]

[Excerpts] The military agreement between the U.S. Defense Department and the ruling regime in the Sultanate of Oman is one of a series of serious developments in the efforts to consolidate the aggressive imperialist presence against the Arab nation generally, and in the Arab Gulf in particular. It is also one of a series of successive steps to implement U.S. and Western military threats to occupy the Arab oil areas.

Despite the direct threat that this aggressive agreement poses not only to our Arab people but also to the peoples of Asia and Africa, many parties which are conniving with the Pentagon's aggressive plans are attempting to find justifications for it.

Among the excuses which the United States and its agents in the area have used to justify the implementation of this plan is the question of Afghanistan and the direct Soviet intervention there late last year, the intervention that precipitated this aggressive step. The new Soviet attitude of interfering in the affairs of others has thus become a winning card in the hands of the United States which has used it and "exploited" it in its own interests on more than one occasion. Therefore, the United States seems to have gotten what it wanted, particularly thanks to the existence of regimes that are hitched to the bandwagon of imperialism and are quite ready to give it the necessary facilities under the pretext of protecting common interests and in fear of the other party--the Soviets--interferring in their own affairs.

But the reality of events indicate that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was not the major factor behind the implementation of the agreement in question but rather an auxiliary factor that has speeded up this step for the above-mentioned considerations.

Our struggling country has declared on more than one occasion through President Saddam Husayn and through party and revolutionary officials that the responsibility of defending the Arab Gulf falls on the shoulders of its sons and not of any foreign or other international party. Our country has also warned and continues to warn against the consequences of military intervention in the affairs of the countries of the area and adjacent areas, in view of the adverse effect this will have on ties of cooperation and the conditions of stability and peace necessary for guaranteeing world security.

The eight points of the national charter which our leader President Saddam Husayn declared last February contain a clear basis and principles in this regard aimed at keeping the Arab Gulf in particular and the Arab nation in general out of spheres of influence and the dangers of such spheres to the sovereignty and independence of the Arab homeland and its peoples. The charter underlines the principles of nonalignment and positive neutrality and the need to end backwardness and tutelage to this or that foreign party.

Therefore, attention to this serious conspiratorial and aggressive move cannot wait. It is also a principal national duty that cannot be ignored or neglected at a most complex international political stage, especially since the Omani regime has turned its back on one of the most fundamental principles of the Arab nation, on the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions and also on the Arab defense agreements and their well-known treaties. If the nation at this stage is facing a difficult and extremely serious test, what is required is that the Arab countries and their masses should take suitable action to put an end to such strange phenomena and to firmly confront them regardless of the consequences.

COVERAGE OF KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

White House Speech

JN172112 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Jun 80

["Text" of speech delivered by Jordan's King Husayn during the reception hosted in his honor by U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the White House lawn in Washington on 17 June 1980--videotaped]

[Text] Mr President, both Queen Nur and I feel happiness and pleasure at having this opportunity to visit the United States and to be with you here today, sir. We thank you and Mrs Carter for making it possible for us to accept your kind invitation to be amongst friends, to be once again in the United States.

Indeed, it has been a march throughout the years by our peoples in many fields and many areas with their dedication to the same aims and objectives, the upholding of the same principles and values and their sharing of a common vision of a better future: a future with dignity for mankind, a future of peace with justice, a future that would give the generations that follow us better opportunities, better times than those we have had to endure.

There is much indeed, sir, that we share, and regardless of the differences in terms of outlook regarding the route, as you see, to achieve an objective or to reach a goal. We do believe very much in the firm commitment of both our governments and peoples and ourselves to the same goals and the same objectives.

Our world is facing enormous difficulties, sir, at this point in time. It is a privilege and a very, very great pleasure for me to have this opportunity to benefit from your wisdom, to convey to you our impressions, to share with you thoughts and ideas regarding the times ahead and the responsibilities that we bear towards the future.

I look forward to my meetings with you, sir, and with our friends here. And once again, I, my government and people are proud that we have always adhered to the same principles; we have always upheld the same ideals on which this nation, the greatest in our times, was created and stands for.

Thank you very, very much indeed, sir, for your courtesy and your kindness and also for your welcome.

Carter, Husayn Dinner Speeches

JN180652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife gave a dinner banquet in Washington last night in honor of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur. In a speech delivered at the banquet, the U.S. President said that the talks so far held with His Majesty King Husayn were good and much better than expected due to his majesty's frankness and ability to understand the various viewpoints while sticking to the profound principles with which he has been guided all his life.

President Carter said that the talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the stability of the Gulf region, in addition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the crisis of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The U.S. President pointed out the differences in viewpoints between Jordan and the United States concerning the Camp David process and said: Although our two countries sometimes differ on the method of achieving a certain goal, we share a joint commitment to that goal and to the achievements of the full rights of the Palestinian people and the security of all the region's states.

President Carter stressed the strong historical ties between Jordan and the United States and praised His Majesty King Husayn's leadership and the economic progress achieved by Jordan in his time.

His Majesty King Husayn replied with a speech in which he thanked President Carter and the U.S. people. He praised the U.S. President for devoting of a great part of his time to the issue of peace in the Middle East and for his determination to contribute to the attainment of a peaceful settlement. His majesty expressed his optimism on the possibility of reaching such a settlement despite the difference with the United States on the Camp David process.

Addressing President Carter, His Majesty King Husayn said: It is true that there might be differences between us on the method, but we respect your devotion to the peace issue in our region. We share this devotion with you and look forward to the future with hope and determination to offer our complete share for the sake of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East--a peace whose influence will affect not only those living in the region now, but also the future generations in the Middle East and the world.

Ambassador's Statement

JN180849 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Washington--Jordanian Ambassador in Washington ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf has stated that the Jordanian side does not expect any decisive results from the talks between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, nor any change in President Carter's position.

In an exclusive statement to AR-RA'Y and the Jordan TIMES, the ambassador added that His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington comes within the framework of the good diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Jordanian ambassador in Washington will give a dinner banquet in honor of His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation this evening.

Press Comment

JN180811 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Proceeding From Solid Grounds," today's newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: Jordan's faith in a clear vision of a future permeated by dignity, peace and justice, coupled with Jordan's emphasis on the continuation of contact and dialogue with all influential forces in the world for the sake of our cause and nation are the essence of the method the Jordanian policy has always adopted in dealing with all world states.

This is what His Majesty King Husayn stressed when he addressed the U.S. people and public opinion at the beginning of a tough task in the U.S. arena. It is the task of presenting the subject of the Arab-Israeli struggle and its facts.

While presenting the principles of the Jordanian and Arab stand, which stress the total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to restore their land and decide their destiny on it and the rejection of any Arab or international unilateral action to solve the Palestinian cause in the absence of its legitimate owners, His Majesty King Husayn stands on the solid ground of a just cause and proceeds from a stand of honor, dignity and Arab unanimity.

The Arab move on the various international arenas is part of the Arab political strategy and the United States is the international arena requiring the maximum degree of Arab presence on it. Therefore, we must not give our enemies the chance to score victories on this arena at the expense of our cause and nation.

Husayn, who has always carried this nation's mission and defended this nation's issues sensibly and with a logic of commitment to pan-Arab responsibility, knows how to address the Americans.

He knows how to place the dangers of their administration's policy and its support for the forces of aggression in the region before them. He also knows how to place them before the real picture of the Arab trend toward a just and honorable peace as well as the Zionist aggressive trend practiced by Israel on Arab territories against the Palestinian people.

Under the headline "The United States and Peace," today's AL-AKHBAR writes: The equation facing the United States in the region is difficult and complicated. Peace efforts exerted by any world state are supposed to be thanked by the sides that were helped to remove differences, spare blood and conclude peace.

However, this is not the situation in the region. The Arabs feel that the United States, which helped Israel win the battle through war, continues its role by helping Israel win the battle peacefully as well.

The most equitable person cannot clear the United States from the charge of splitting the Arab ranks and getting the largest of the Arab states out of the line facing Israel. Therefore, the United States is required to do two basic matters: The first is to stand by the side of what is right and just in the Arab-Israeli struggle and thus be trusted by all; the second matter is that the United States should decide whether to stand on the side of President as-Sadat in his relations with the Arabs' main issue, or to try--and it is in a position to do so--to cancel the contradiction it created in the Israeli Camp David so that it will be qualified to be a partner in the peace process.

PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

NC180706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this morning welcomed the UN Security Council resolution renewing the mandate of the UN emergency forces for another 6 months while affirming full commitment to the tasks assigned to these forces in assisting the Lebanese state to regain its authority.

In a telephone conversation with our correspondent, Prime Minister al-Huss said: We welcome the UN Security Council resolution renewing the mandate of the UN forces in southern Lebanon for another period while affirming full commitment to the tasks assigned to these forces in accordance with Resolution 425, including that of assisting the Lebanese state to regain its authority over all the border area up to the international border and to revive the armistice agreement.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: If the difficulties and obstacles created by Israel have so far prevented the UN forces from accomplishing their required tasks, we hope that we will be able, during the new period, to fully and soundly implement these tasks. He said: On this occasion, we can only express our great appreciation to the UN Secretariat General for its efforts in this respect and to the UN forces in southern Lebanon for their willingness to help Lebanon confront the critical situation in the south in spite of the intransigent stand of Israel and the militia. We also thank the countries contributing to the UN forces for all their assistance and understanding.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES RESERVE OVER UNIFIL MANDATE

NC171340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Lebanon, Aleksandr Soldatov, has announced that his country will express its reserve concerning the draft resolution pertaining to the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate. The Soviet ambassador was speaking to newsmen following his meeting, at noon, with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

Replying to a question on whether the USSR will support the draft resolution on the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, the Soviet ambassador replied: We are reserved on this topic, just as we were before.

Asked whether he had conveyed an official invitation to Minister Butrus to visit Moscow, the Soviet ambassador said: We did not discuss this topic. We simply exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon.

On whether he had conveyed certain information related to the Middle East problem in the wake of the Venice conference, the Soviet ambassador replied: This was merely a working meeting, one that takes place every now and then. I thank the minister for his analyses concerning the situation.

SHAM'UN SUPPORTS LIBYA IN ITS DEFENSE AGAINST ATTACKS

NC171603 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] [Former] President Camille Sham'un has said that the political situation is frozen. On military developments along the Egyptian-Libyan borders, he said: We do not encourage Egypt in these measures. We support the Libyan regime's attempts to defend itself against attacks from wherever they may come.

LIBYA

DER SPIEGEL: AL-QADHDHAFI DISCUSSES LIQUIDATION POLICY

DW171607 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Jun 80 p 120

[Unattributed interview with Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: In the 10 years of Libyan revolution the "weapon of terror" has never been used against Libyan dissidents. On the contrary, you always preferred to ignore your adversaries abroad. Suddenly you give them an ultimatum and order them, under threat of murder, to return to Libya. Why?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The persons asked to return are not dissidents. They want to cement the society of the past, they are the remnant of a society of exploitation, corruption and slavery, and those putting up resistance to the power of the masses will be persecuted mercilessly, neutralized and eliminated.

Question: In Europe it is claimed that your policy merely serves the purpose of covering up internal difficulties. They say that the army has been calling your foreign policy into question since the end of last year. Besides, broad circles are against your new system which practically boils down to the abolition of profit.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I resent these contentions. There are no such things as internal problems. The revolution will triumph. The people are beginning to eliminate the remnants of the past.

Question: For the Libyans living abroad you have set 11 June as the last dateline for their return. Why did you pick that date? And what will happen after 11 June.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I have granted that respite to spare these people the vengeance of the revolutionary forces. After 11 June I will be unable to guarantee their physical integrity.

Question: Do you mean to say by this that all of them will be eliminated?

Al-Qadhdhafi: What attitude can I adopt, anyway? When I passed my call on to them I spoke without any ambiguity: Come before 11 June or all of you will be liquidated!

Question: Hence, the road is clear for the revolutionary committees?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Of course. The revolutionary fighters will fulfill their program. They will chase all these people to their destruction.

Question: What is it, anyway, that you fear from these dissidents? Who are they? What do they have in mind, and why are they wanted so badly by the revolutionary committees?

Al-Qadhdhafi: This involves a class of people which exploits Libya. It is the enemy of the people, the enemy of the freedom of the workers. This class does not allow the soil to belong to everyone. It does not agree with the distribution of arms to the whole population.

Question: What would happen if these people decided to return to Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If they decided to do that, I would still be capable of protecting them.

Question: Don't you feel you are a misunderstood prophet now, after your foreign policy failures?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not deny that these failures are the result of the coincidence of a number of circumstances. But they will serve very much to accelerate the process of unity of the Arab peoples.

Question: The West is afraid of an Islamic-Arab rebirth. Is this anxiety justified?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I condemn any military expansion. I believe, in contrast, that our reawakening is bound to lead to a moral and civic rebirth. Do not forget that I am the harbinger of peace for all of mankind.

Question: So even theoretically it is not necessary to think about a new Poitiers? It was there that Charles Martell halted the Arab invasion in 732.

Al-Qadhdhafi: There will be no new Poitiers. There is no call whatsoever to repeat that adventure.

Question: The harbinger of peace, therefore, will not turn into a bellicose conqueror?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We are working toward giving the world a new, universal civilization and not just an Arab one. Consequently it is just as easy to recognize our friends as well as to discover our enemies. On our side are the people's masses who are longing for peace and fighting against slavery. Those who resist us are all those elements which suppress freedom and try to practice slavery.

Question: Why, then, are you not asking the revolutionaries of the whole world to come to Libya to live and work?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We will invite them very soon.

Question: Why did you reform the Libyan currency and set 1,000 dinars (DM 6,000) per family for the exchange?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The currency restriction was decided on to dissolve the fortunes of the captialists for good. Among other things the elimination of money is the ultimate goal of our revolution. Some day work by man will serve exclusively to satisfy his needs. Trade relations will no longer be necessary. And one thing you may believe me for sure: On that day man will really find his happiness!

Question: How do you make this idealistic ideology compatible with the war potential with which you equip Libya anyway, and even with nuclear armament, as is claimed time and again?

Al-Qadhdhafi: This is nothing but gossip and slander. We have no intention whatever of acquiring nuclear weapons. But we do intend to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Question: But you do confirm that you possess a nuclear weapon?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have defense options which you cannot even imagine. All our neighbors are weak...So why should one use this weapon? The extreme weakness of our neighbors perhaps is our greatest opportunity.

Question: Now, do you have the atomic bomb or don't you?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I will merely tell you in confidence that Libya has signed all treaties prohibiting the use of this weapon. I cannot tell you more.

UN ENVOY 'TERRORIZED' BY U.S., EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES

LD172144 Tripoli JANA in English 1811 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The USA terrorizes Libyan citizens abroad. The U.S. authorities threatened and terrorized the Libyan envoy in the United Nations and the embassy of the defeated Egyptian regime took part in this terrorism. Another Arab embassy also participated in this. The Libyan envoy foiled all the attempts, affirming the dignity of our people and their pride in the revolution. He affirmed that the people of the Jamahiriyah do not fear any threats and is strong by its revolution, faith and great principles.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKISH CYPRUS; DENKTAS DEPARTS

TA171405 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas, who concluded his official visit to Libya, left for London today. In Libya Denktas held his last contact with the leader of the Call to Islam Association, (Dr Sharif). In a statement after the meeting, Denktas said that steps aimed at solving the important problems of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will be initiated as a result of the great interest shown by the association. He added that the association will send experts to the federated states to conduct investigations. Meanwhile, a protocol has been signed between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The protocal envisages cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, industry, tourism, communications and civil aviation. According to the protocol technical, cultural and social cooperation will be further developed.

LIBYA, MALI SIGN ECONOMIC, INFORMATION PROTOCOL

LD171519 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary and his counterpart of Mali last night signed a protocol for bilateral cooperation in economic and information sectors. It includes developing Libyan Arab-Mali joint ventures for meat and livestock, establishing a joint agricultural body and completing the procedures to establish the joint bank. Programmes for cultural exchange and initial agreement on trade and labor were also included in the protocol. The Libyan Arab-Mali joint committee will hold its next meeting in Bamako.

Malian Foreign Minister Departs

LD171521 Tripoli JANA in English 1431 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign minister of Mali left Tripoli last night ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he held talks on bilateral cooperation in economic and information sectors.

CONFERENCE ON SOLIDARITY WITH GULF PEOPLES PLANNED

LD171315 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli--The International Executive Committee for the emergency International Conference for Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of the Gulf Against Colonialism met from 14 to 16 June at the Foreign Liaison office in Tripoli.

The meeting was attended by representatives of seven countries and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, the Yemeni National Front, the Bahrain National Liberation Front and the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. The necessary arrangements and preparations for holding the conference to be held in Tripoli from 5 to 7 July and in which 150 delegations will take part were studied at this meeting.

All members of the committee expressed their full satisfaction with the efforts being exerted by the Foreign Liaison office of the General People's Congress to make a success of this conference

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER PLAYS DOWN SEIZURE OF SPANISH BOATS

LD171418 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta has told EFE that there is nothing at all deliberate behind the seizing of Spanish fishing boats and that these seizures are nothing more than natural incidents of the sort which happen, given the large number of boats which fish in Moroccan waters. It goes without saying, Boucetta adds, that they are not in any way connected with the matter of further prolonging the current extension to the fishing agreement, which is to be made official on 30th of this mohth.

M'hamed Boucetta repeated that his country's relations with Spain are very good, and that Morocco has no interest in seeing them deteriorate. We shall not allow ourselves to be carried away by nervousness, the Moroccan foreign minister concludes, despite what is being written in certain sections of the Spanish press.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES VERBAL MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT

JN171540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 17 June--President Numayri today received a verbal message from Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, which deals with the current Arab and international situation and relations between the two fraternal states.

Lutfi Husayn al-Kilabi, YAR minister of state and adviser to the prime minister for information affairs, who was received by President Numayri this morning and conveyed to him the aforementioned message, said that President Numayri showed understanding of all the issues of common concern to the two states.

Al-Kilabi added that his country's move comes within the framework of the policy adopted by the YAR toward the Arab brothers, a policy whose purpose is to bolster the fraternal ties and exchange viewpoints on issues of common concern to the Arab nation in order to unite the ranks and the word and to serve our Islamic Arab nation.

PRESIDENT, OFFICIALS CRITICIZE SHARON-PROPOSED DEFENSE BUDGET

Navon Objects to Cuts

TA171816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] President of the State Yitzhaq Navon today expressed his sharp opposition to the proposed cuts in the defense budget:

[Begin Navon recording] Cuts in the defense budget were mentioned today. I hope that this is not the last word said on the subject because it is inconceivable for such a proposal to be made seriously; it is difficult to imagine that people are seriously thinking about it. [end recording]

Ministers on Sharon Appointment

TA171206 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday government ministers said that Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon has in fact become the acting defense minister, following his appointment by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to head the committee for the defense budget cuts. The ministers said that Begin regards Sharon as a superb military adviser and consequently he hopes Sharon will help him fulfill the role of defense minister.

Yesterday government circles called Ari'el Sharon's appointment as chairman of the committee for the defense budget cuts a "scandal", particularly as this was done without the Cabinet authorization. In the view of several ministers, Begin was trying to appease Sharon--whom he refused to appoint to the post of defense minister--by appointing him as chairman of the committee, after Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin had refused to take the position.

The government circles regard this move by Begin as the beginning of a dangerous trend toward giving Ariq Sharon responsibility for dealing with issues in the Defense Ministry field, since Begin himself had not been able to reach a decision on such an important issue as the question of the defense budget's size.

Defense Officials Threaten To Resign

TA171247 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 15

[Excerpt] Last night senior defense establishment elements said that if the government adopted the "Sharon committee's" recommendation to cut the defense budget by 15 billion Israeli pounds, they would resign from their posts. "The IDF will not be the same IDF and the defense establishment will suffer badly from the cancellation of production lines of such essential projects as the Merkava, the Kfir, the Lavi and thousands of workers will be unemployed" one of the senior elements said.

Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan is bitterly opposed to the porposed cut in the defense budget. The chief of staff has bxpressed this position at all meetings that have occurred and he intends to express his opposition at a talk he will have tomorrow with Prime Minister and Defense Minister Menahem Begin.

Last night IDF heads were very gloomy because of the Sharon committee's recommendation for a large cut. Senior officers said that the appointment of Minister Ari'el Sharon as chairman of the committee that recommended the cut to the defense budget had harmed the IDF because Minister Sharon's support for the treasury's aims had been known even before that. Senior officers said that "the IDF will pay the political price" if the government does approve the cut.

Defense elements said last night that the "Sharon committee's" recommendations were not a decision but a summing up of the areas in which it would be possible to cut 15 billion Israeli pounds if the government decided to do so. These elements emphasized that the representatives of the defense establishment in the committee had not given their agreement to all the areas Sharon reported to Begin.

Yesterday the position of the IDF's top officers was formulated by General Staff generals and told to Prime Minister and Defense Minister Menahem Begin, Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz and Minister Ariq Sharon who attended a meeting at the General Staff headquarters. Even the"moderate" generals, who believe that the budget could be cut in the future, expressed firm opposition to the proposed cuts and explained the danger concealed in them. The generals said a series of "large cuts" imposed on the IDF may harm the security of the State of Israel and put it in jeopardy if there is a military confrontation.

Counterproposal to Cuts Formulated

TA171922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A counterproposal to the cuts in the defense budget, which would become possible by deferring projects, has been formulated by the defense establishment. This cut in the budget is estimated at about 4 billion Israeli pounds. Any agora beyond that sum might threaten Israel's security in light of the strengthening of the Arab armies. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports on the defense establishment proposal:

The defense establishment is getting ready for tomorrow. If we were to describe the atmosphere prevailing there we would say: Tomorrow will be a fateful day which will have an impact on the IDF for years to come. If a considerable cut is carried out, that will have a dangerous and negative influence. If only a little is cut, perhaps it will be possible to get by.

The Cabinet will be presented a proposal drawn up by the defense establishment amounting to 4 billion Israeli pounds. Any agora beyond that sum might endanger Israel's security. The 4 billion pounds are the result of unplanned postponements such as construction projects in the Negev which are being hindered for various reasons.

Yet, feelings are being loudly voiced in the corridors that the insistence on cuts amounting 15 billion pounds also stems from political considerations, namely the wish to demonstrate firmness and accomplishments.

U.S. AMBASSADOR: NEGEV AIRBASES TO BE COMPLETED BY 1982

TA171927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis said that the Negev airbases would be completed by spring 1982. The ambassador said that the Defense Ministry and the U.S. companies were cooperating on reducing the construction expenses. Lewis rejected claims that attempts were being made to cover up what was happening in the construction sites.

On another issue, the ambassador said that since 1975 the number of tourist visas requests by Israelis has doubled. This year 72,000 requests have been submitted. The U.S. Consulate has issued 1,700 immigration visas this year to Israelis who expressed their desire to emigrate from Israel. Every year about 1,600 Israelis who leave for the United States as tourists request to change their status to that of immigrants.

OAU'S KODJO ASSURES SIERRA LEONEAN PRESIDENT OF SUPPORT

AB171025 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, has assured President Siaka Stevens of his support and cooperation as the proposed chairman of the organization for the year 1980-81. Mr Edem Kodjo, who is here for the OAU ministerial conference, has paid courtesy call on President Stevens at state house.

The secretary general congratulated the president for the visible development projects which have been taking place in the country. He noted this would enable the country to host future international conferences. Mr Kodjo briefed Dr Stevens on progress achieved at the last ministerial meeting on human rights held in Banjul.

The secretary general also explained some of the issues which are likely to be dealt with during the OAU heads of states summit in July. Mr Kodjo said that with his maturity and wealth of experience in world affairs (he was of the view) that most of these issues would be solved by President Stevens.

In reply, President Stevens said that he is ready at all times for consultation as he is prepared to do his best to solve some of the problems facing Africa. The president formally welcomed the secretary general to Sierra Leone and assured him of a successful conference.

The secretary general was accompanied to state house by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh.

OAU COMMITTEE ON SOUTH AFRICA ENDS LOME MEETING 16 JUNE

AB171027 Lome Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The deliberations of the OAU Committee of 19 on South Africa ended yesterday evening in Lome. The participants voiced their determination to liberate the people of South Africa from colonial and racist domination.

Lome Declaration Adopted

AB171947 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A program of action known as the Lome declaration on the new strategy for the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid and segregation in South Africa was adopted late last night at the end of the ministerial meeting of the Committee of 19 states. The delegates also decided to set up two subcommittees, one of which will comprise Togo, Nigeria and Sudan while the other will comprise Algeria, Zaire and Cameroon.

The first will be in charge of mobilizing African and international opinion on the need for material and military aid, while the second subcommittee will undertake a specific action among the oil-producing countries in order to intensify assistance to the frontline states.

The committee also decided to issue an appeal during the OAU summit meeting in Freetown so that the African states may announce their contributions for the benefit of the frontline countries. [sentence indistinct]

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ADDRESS TO COPWE CONGRESS OPENING SESSION

LD162332 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0605 GMT 16 Jun 80 EA

[Speech by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam at the opening of the Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia--live]

[Excerpts] Members of delegations to the First Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], Comrades: I welcome you to this conference, which is the fruit of the bitter struggle waged by the peoples of Ethiopia.

The British imperialists helped the former emperor back to his throne after he had fled to Britain during the war. They put him back on his throne because the former emperor was suitable material for imperialist exploitation. The British imperialists did not put him on the throne merely to assume authority, they also gave him economic and military assistance and helped him strengthen his exploitative rule. British imperialists and their leading neocolonialist role in Ethiopia were officially accepted. Moreover, to suit their colonialist-expansionist desires in the region, the British imperialists spread the dream of greater Somalia among the people of Somalia. This daydream of greater Somalia was adopted by the reactionary Somali Government. This daydream of greater Somalia has contributed to the repeated invasions of our country by the reactionary Mogadishu ruling clique and their hirelings. Echoing their imperialist masters and in a nightmarish attempt to establish greater Somalia, the members of the ruling clique of Somalia and their hirelings are provocatively disturbing the peace and tranquility of the region.

When the provisional Military Administrative Council was formed there were informers in it. Some members encouraged the taking of risky measures which could have led to a dangerous situation. Some tried to abandon the council, other tried to encourage their colleagues to give up their memberships in the council because of the weighty responsibility involved and because of the delicate conditions which prevailed at the time. Some members did in fact give up their memberships and fled. Some resolved, and stated their resolve, to work for radical change in Ethiopia and to make any necessary sacrifices. Others hesitated, asking whether there could be any such radical change. Finally, after long discussion, most council members stook side by side with the broad masses of Ethiopia and decided to effect a fundamental change. [lengthy applause] This was a great historic decision which contributed to the strong foundation of the Ethiopian revolution and the decision of the men in uniform to stand resolutely for the revolution in that time of temptation. [applause]

We will always remember the internationalist assistance given to us by the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other genuine socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces of the world. [lengthy applause] We would especially like to express once again our heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its government and people for the timely and internationalist assistance they gave us in that dark hour to save our country and our revolution. [lengthy applause] We are convinced that they will stand by us in time of peace to build socialism.

At this opportune time we would like to reassure the working people of the world, revolutionaries and peace-loving forces that we will do everything in our power to fulfill our internationalist obligations [applause]. The mission of our revolution is to expand and develop the forces of production, to eradicate the basic problems of the broad masses of Ethiopia and to build a society endowed with prosperity and development. This goal can be achieved with the participation of the working people. We are making efforts to create a centralized production system. However, to do this we have to overcome other problems.

To achieve a high state of development, all the machinery of exploitation must be ignored and we should follow a modern production system. To produce more, we have to build large industrial structures. Therefore, greater capital accummulation is very important for greater development. Thus, considerable effort should be made in this regard. We depend mostly on coffee exports to surmount the problem of capital accumulation. We should make efforts to produce quality coffee in great quantity. We should make a continuous effort to increase our capacity to earn hard currency. Given world market fluctuations and a one-source foreign exchange earner is not sufficient.

It has been scientifically proved that working people need a party to struggle for genuine freedom and to lead the country. The working class cannot establish political authority without a party. A revolutionary party can accept the heavy responsibility of leading a country if it has a membership of genuine revolutionaries and ideological and organizational unity among its members. The unity of revolutionaries without ideological and organizational unity has no firm foundation. However, it has been proved in practice that strength that springs from ideological and organizational unity is doubled.

Some people have said that the task of establishing the party should be left to the people since this task is their right. Others have taken a stand on the formation of the party by saying that all political organizations should be left alone to compete among themselves to establish a party and assume authority. Still others have said that various political parties should be established and that these political parties should unite and form a party of front. However, we have said that priority should be given to the indoctrination and politicization of the working people. We said this because the objective of genuine revolutionaries is the same and they should unite under one common program and organization. We said the right to unite under an organization should be given only to the supporters of the revolution, and that this right to unite under an organization should not be given to reactionaries. We insisted on this. [lengthy applause]

The struggle became more and more difficult and bitter. The killing of individuals--progressives and revolutionaries--began in the central part of the country. The reactionary Somali Government invaded the country in the east and south. Remnants of princes and landlords intensified their rebellion in the northwest. Secessionist forces intensified their reactionary campaign in the north. The revolution and our motherland fell into a dangerous situation. Therefore, in order to resist all this and enable the country to defend itself, a call was made to members of the Organization of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Political Parties to unite and save the country. However, the response was negative. In fact, the leaders of MEISONE [All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement] attempted to exploit the situation and grab power. Following the exposure of their intentions the leaders abandoned the struggle and fled. Members of the Organization of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Parties condemned the counterrevolutionary activities of MEISONE and resolved to continue the struggle. However, not much was achieved towards the unity of progressives before new trouble arose. An organization called "EECH-AT" [Revolutionary Movement of the Oppressed] instead of fighting for the unity and freedom of the broad masses, resorted to dividing the working people along tribal lines. Some members of the organization also collaborated with the reactionary Somali Government and attacked our revolution. Because of this, this organization was expelled from the Organization of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Parties.

After all this, the other members of the Organization of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Parties which stood for the same cause continued with the struggle in unity. During this time an agreement was reached to establish a committee to organize a party. However, this unity of progressives was shortlived because of the following: Two member organizations of the Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Parties Organization--that is, the Labor League and the Marxist-Leninist Organization--started working against unity.

While speaking about unity at meetings, some members of these organizations and their leaders at the same time devoted themselves to dividing the people. This was proved and some of the culprits were caught red-handed.

Subsequently, the Labor League infiltrated its members into the rank and file of the "Abyotawi Seded" [Revolutionary Flame--Mengistu's own party]. A very dangerous situation was created at this time. However, because of the measures taken by "Abyotawi Seded" and the Labor League to clarify misunderstandings, the dangerous situation and the tension passed, thus allowing a return to normal. Even among the members of the "Abyotawi Seded" there were individuals who had manifested selfishness in disregard of unity. This struggle to form a party and subsequent events have seen their own share of sacrifices. At the time of all this bickering, reactionaries tried to exploit the situation to achieve their political objectives.

The human race is in a very dangerous situation for the first time since the World War II. World peace is threatened. There is a dangerous cloud of war. Detente is dying because of the provocations of American imperialism. The arms race and interference in the internal affairs of independent states have become the deliberate tasks of American imperialism. Armed intervention, the overthrow of progressive governments, the imposition of economic sanctions and the spreading of anti-Soviet and antipeace propaganda have been coordinated. Yet all this has not achieved the desired goal.

Ethiopia will continue to stand by its principle of peaceful coexistence with all countries and neighbors by strengthening its unity with the peace-loving peoples of the world. Socialist Ethiopia will continue to abide by detente. It strongly condemns imperialist attempts to provoke war in the world. [applause] Likewise we cannot stand by idly and watch as attempts are made to obstruct the progress of our revolution and divide the country. [applause] A leading revolutionary party has a noble mission. This noble mission is to fulfill the desires of the working people. The needs of millions of workers should be met by a responsible party. Only working with the people and mixing with them will enable us to achieve all this. Public organizations should serve as bridges between COPWE today and the workers party tomorrow in their relations with the working people. [applause] Among the primary tasks of revolutionaries should be the strengthening of relations between public organizations and COPWE. This will help in coordinating the knowledge and efforts of the working people towards the successful building of a socialist society. We should follow a correct political line and attempt to meet the desires of all the people of Ethiopia. The outcome should satisfy everybody.

Public organizations are organizations by which the people's interests are served. By and large, all people are now found under one public organization or another. For example, the All-Ethiopian Labor Union and the All-Ethiopian Peasants Association are fruits of the revolutionary struggle. These organizations have contributed considerably to our struggle, and their contribution should be cited as an example. Both organizations have made considerable efforts to establish relations between workers and peasants so that the peasants will live up to their obligation to play their role of building socialism in the countryside.

The foundation for improvements in the standard of living of the broad masses is the development and expansion of workers' and peasants' creativity so as to increase production.

COPWE gives great consideration to its relations with public and governmental organizations and also devises ways of coordinating efforts between it and the government machinery. It also devises ways of strengthening the business relations that should exist between it and government and public organizations. Coordination of efforts between public and governmental organizations will lead to one goal--the building of a new society based on equality and prosperity.

I am prepared to reveal to the congress at our next meeting COPWE's major accomplishments over the past 6 months.

Thank you very much for listening so attentively to this long speech. [lengthy applause] The workers party will be established through our struggle and the unity of communists. [slogan repeated three times by Mengistu and audience] Revolutionary Ethiopia shall belong to the working people. [slogan repeated three times by Mengistu and audience] The world shall belong to the working people. [slogan repeated three times by Mengistu and audience] The working people shall win. [slogan repeated three ties by Mengistu and audience] Thank you very much once again. [lengthy applause]

UGANDA

CALM URGED AFTER DEATHS INVOLVING PEOPLE IN UNIFORM

LD171115 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has announced with regret the death of a number of people at (Ndeva) and Nateta which involved people in army uniform. The Military Commission also said it will take it upon itself to assure that the incidents are thoroughly investigated and the culprints are identified.

The public has been requested to remain calm and not to allow agent provocateurs who have been working to cause trouble between the army and the people to continue operating.

CIVIL SERVANTS ASKED TO GO BACK TO WORK

LD172100 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1415 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has expressed concern over the unavailability of civil servants from their offices during office working hours. It appeals to all civil servants to attend to their office duties at all time.

In a statement issued this afternoon, the commission said the interim government, as a team, has a duty to make necessary arrangements for the general elections in such a way that would help the country as a whole to take off in a fitting manner. The collective responsibility to achieve this objective lies squarely on the shoulders of all the ministers. The Military Commission also pointed out that time for (?campaigning) has not been announced and that all public officials should concentrate on their jobs so that they can contribute to the rehabilitation of the country.

GUINEA

DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM IVORY COAST SUMMIT

AB170905 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Ivorian head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the higher leader of the revolution, and presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Liberian head of state M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, met today, Monday, 16 June 1980, in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. In Yamoussoukro the five statesmen held talks in a brotherly atmosphere on current African issues.

Let us recall that for this working visit the higher leader of the revolution, who left for Yamoussoukro this morning, returned home this very evening at 1949. The presidential delegation included Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics; Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing, state lands and urban affairs; Nfamara Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of energy and the Konkoure Dam project; Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of external affairs and cooperation; Mouctar Diallo, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of transport; Senainon Behanzn, secretary of the National Political Bureau and information minister; Alafe Kourouma, member of the Central Committee and minister of agriculture, water, forests and state farms; Marcel Cros, secretary of state for international cooperation; Mariama Sow, member of the Central Committee and member of the National Committee of the Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women; Commander (Fodebria), the president's aide-de-camp and [name indistinct] from the state protocol.

LIBERIA

FOUR WEST AFRICAN PRESIDENTS TO VISIT LIBERIA 26 JUNE

AB171931 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Four West African heads of state have accepted an invitation from the Liberian leader, M Sgt Samuel Doe, to pay a state visit to Monrovia on June 26. The African leaders expected in Monrovia are Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the Sierra Leonean Leader, Siaka Stevens.

The four leaders have been invited by head of state Doe to continue their talks aimed at harmonizing and normalizing relations betwen Liberia and her neighbors.

DECREE ISSUED ON ARREST PROCEDURES, BRIBERY

AB170916 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] According to a decree issued in Monrovia, all persons wanted by the People's Redemption Council to face trial before the special military tribunal should be arrested by the minister of justice. No person arrested, detained or facing trial before the special military tribunal shall be released without an approval bearing the joint signatures of the minister of justice, the armed forces commanding general, and the speaker of the People's Redemption Council. Anyone found releasing anyone in violation of these decrees shall be detained and prosecuted, according to the decree.

The county and territorial superintendents and attorneys should be responsible to issue proper writs of arrest in their various localities and they are asked to promptly inform the minister of justice.

No commander or official in control of any prison shall arrest or detain anyone to be tried by the special military tribunal without a written commitment by the minister of justice. Violators of this decree shall be detained and prosecuted according to law, the decree says.

It also says that any foreign resident found bribing any enlisted man or officer of the armed forces, police force or any other security agent will be charged and prosecuted. It adds that if the suspect is found guilty he will be deported. Any Liberian involved in bribing any enlisted man or officer of the armed forces, police force or any other security agent in an attempt to illegally influence the conduct of such official for his own benefit against the interest of the state will be charged and prosecuted. The decree says individuals charged with such crimes will be executed by firing squad if found guilty by the special military tribunal. The decree takes effect immediately.

MINISTER EXPLAINS CIRCUMSTANCES OF TOLBERT'S ARREST

AB172000 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Information Ministry today denied the NEW REDEEMER newspaper report that armed soldiers entered the French Embassy in Monrovia last Saturday to arrest A. Benedict Tolbert. At a press conference today, Minister Gabriel Nimley said no armed soldiers at any time entered the French Embassy to arrest Mr Tolbert, and there was no state order given to that effect.

He explained that on Saturday, June 14, during the absence of the ambassador and Mrs Louis Dollot, who were at the Lebanese Embassy for a luncheon, the cook at the French Embassy heard a strange noise coming from a room in the embassy which had been closed since the April 12 coup. Minister Nimley said the cook, thinking that he was the only one at the embassy at that time, believed the noise to be that of a thief in the embassy and immediately sought the assistance of a police officer who was passing by at the time. The police officer later called a soldier and both of them entered the embassy to investigate. When they found Mr A. B. Tolbert in the room which had been closed since the April 12 coup, he surrendered and was arrested.

The information minister said Mr Tolbert's arrest did not come about through a tipoff from anyone at the French Embassy; neither was there any shooting incident at the embassy during or after the arrest.

Minister Nimley cautioned reporters and editors to be factual in their reporting, adding that any time they are in doubt his office is open for clarification.

Assistant Information Minister Lahaji Koroma stressed the importance of effective and factual reporting at all times, adding that at times like this responsible and adequate reporting is necessary. Information officials [words indistinct] on any attempt to besmear the good name of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government and tarnish Liberia's international image.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR DISMISSES LIBERIAN EMPLOYEES

AB180810 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The French ambassador in Monrovia, Louis Dollot, has dismissed Liberian employees at his residence for allegedly revealing the presence of A. Benedict Tolbert at the embassy to the Liberian Government. It is alleged that the ambassador also refused to give the employees their June salary and any compensation due to them. One of the employees had worked at the residence for 23 years, and the others for 20 and for 3 years.

Speaking with the Foreign Ministry yesterday, the workers said that the embassy gardener who had worked there for 7 years was also dismissed. The workers said the ambassador's wife referred to them as "Judases" and told them to go to the Liberian Government to provide them with job and salary.

Meanwhile, in a television interview with the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, Ambassador Dollot admitted dismissing three employees but he said he had told them to return to work the same day. He said only the three employees at his residence were dismissed and not the gardener. He said the gardener was an employee of the embassy and will remain there until the embassy dismissal comes. Ambassador Dollot said he will keep the employees until he leaves the country. Asked when he will leave Liberia, the ambassador said he was waiting for notification from the Liberian Government concerning his departure time.

The foreign minister said that since the arrest of Mr Tolbert, the French Government urged the Government of Liberia to protect its embassy agents and the Liberian Government granted the protection. It was also stated that the foreign minister will take appropriate measures to ensure that the French Embassy meets its obligations to Liberian employees.

MASTER SERGEANT DOE SUSPENDS ISSUING OF EXIT PERMITS

AB172006 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Doe, has directed that no exit permit should be issued to Liberians waiting to travel out of the country until otherwise ordered. In his letter of directive to armed forces commanding Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa, Master Sergeant Doe said the measures have been taken for security reasons. The directive takes effect immediately. Until the directive was given, Commanding General Quiwonkpa had been responsible for the issuance of exit permits to Liberians traveling out of the country.

NIGERIA

HELP ASKED OF PHILIPPINE GRAIN PRODUCTION EXPERTS

AB171905 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Lagos, June 17 (AFP)--Nigeria has asked the Philippines to provide experts in grain production to help its agriculture development programme, it was announced here today. Agriculture Minister Ibrahim Gusau made the request during talks here with his Filipino counterpart, Dr Arturo Tanco, who is also president of the World Food Programme.

Nigeria currently imports large quantities of food and the civilian government has slated development of agriculture as one of its key programmes. Under a five-year plan the federal government and the governments of the 19 states would each bear 25 percent of the cost, with the World Bank being asked to cover the remaining 50 percent with loans.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS RETURNS FROM YAMOUSSOUKRO SUMMIT

AB171106 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] President Siaka Stevens and his delegation returned to Freetown last evening, after a 1-day visit to Yamoussoukro in the Republic of the Ivory Coast for a meeting of the special four nation committee set up by the fifth ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Summit at Lome, Togo. At Lungi to welcome President Stevens was the acting first vice president, Honorable Christian A. Kamara-Taylor, as well as cabinet ministers.

On arrival at Yamoussoukro where the talks were held, Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny received President Stevens and his delegation together with the presidents of Togo and Guinea and the head of state of Liberia, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe. The airport welcome con constituted a ceremonial guard of honor, mounted by the Ivorian army and the playing of the national anthems of the states represented at the talks. Also traditional dancers were present, adding charm and splendor to the airport scene with their cultural exposition. Lining the road from the airport to the presidential palace were the contingents of the Ivorian public, made up of enthusiastic adults, school children, professional and voluntary organizations, all frantically cheering the motorcade as it drove past.

At the palace the visiting heads of states were guests to President Houphouet-Boigny at lunch, after which the four-nation ECOWAS Review Committee went into closed session. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere with the Liberian delegation participating.

Among the banners decorating the streets and buildings of Yamoussoukro was the red, white and blue stars and stripes of Liberia's national flag.

At the end of the talks, the Liberian head of state extended an invitation to the participating presidents of the four-nation review committee to visit Liberia toward the end of June this year. The invitation was accepted. With President Stevens at the Yamoussoukro talks were acting Second Vice President Honorable F.M. Minah; Foreign Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh; Information and Broadcasting Minister Dr I.M. Fofanah; resident minister, eastern province, Honorable B.S. Massaquoi; the assistant to the secretary general of the All People's Congress, Mr E.G. Kamara; Mrs Agned (Leba) a member of Parliament; Sierra Leone's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mrs Fahma Joka-Bangura; and senior officials of the Foreign Office, Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

TOGO

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM IVORY COAST SUMMIT

AB170935 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Founding president of the RPT [Togolese People's Rally] and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome this evening from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. His 24-hour visit to Yamoussoukro came within the framework of recommendations made during the last ECOWAS heads of states summit. Ivory Coast, Guinea, Sierre Leone and Togo were entrusted with forming a committee in charge of studying the development of the situation in Liberia since the 12 April 1980 coup.

It was 1945 when the plane carrying the president landed. At the foot of the ramp Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema was welcomed by the members of the Political Bureau, [name indistinct], head of the national school of police, and interior minister Mr Kpotivi Lacle. Other officials present at the airport were [name indistinct], member of the Central Committee and permanent undersecretary to the presidency, and Mayor of Lome [name indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO, POLISARIO HOLD TALKS IN MAPUTO

LD171220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Talks took place in Maputo this morning between delegations of the Frelimo Party led by President Samora Machel and of the POLISARIO Front led by its secretary general, Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, aimed at strengthening friendly cooperative relations between the POLISARIO Front and Frelimo.

President Samora Machel said during the talks that our main task is to overpower colonialism, expansionism, [word indistinct] which is a victory against neocolonialism. Your victories are our victories, for every blow that is applied to the enemy is a [word indistinct] to our principal enemy. This was said by the president of the Frelimo Party. He further said that the struggle of the Saharan people permits the consolidation of the new independence.

In reply the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front referred to the blow the people of Mozambique had given to colonialism and to the help given and still being given to other peoples, particularly to the people of Zimbabwe. We came to see and to understand better, from inside the Mozambique revolution, said Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz.

He also referred to the various phases of the struggle of the Saharan people and to the French intervention in Sahara through the help it gives to Morocco.

This morning the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front laid a wreath on the monument to the Mozambique heroes in Maputo.

MACHEL ADDRESSES NATION ON NEW CURRENCY

LD161200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80 EA

[Address by Mozambique President Samora Machel to the nation on 15 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mozambicans and compatriots: The Frelimo Central Committee and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly have approved two laws of great political, economic and social significance.

The first law establishes a new national currency, the metical. These two [as heard] laws have a profound patriotic significance inasmuch as they eliminate the colonial bank notes in our country and destroy the propaganda depicted by the colonial currency in praise of the so-called heroes of conquest and of our fatherland's oppression.

Compatriots, we are today proud and happy at having a national currency which is truly ours. Many people will say that it has been a long time. They will say that we should have abolished the escudo immediately after the proclamation of independence, 5 years ago. They will ask: Why did we decide to do this only today?

The national currency is not just beautiful printed paper. The national currency is the expression of a determined level of relations and development of our national economy. In brief, the introduction of a national currency is part of the measures to be carried out in order to organize our victory over underdevelopment and to consolidate and broaden the victory of socialism in our country.

The introduction of the currency cannot be separated from these measures. The conditions facing our country's economy at the time of independence and after the overthrowing of colonialism did not permit us to take these measures and hence it was not possible for us to introduce our national currency at that time.

Mozambicans and compatriots we have introduced the national currency. Taking into account its importance and significance, it is the duty of the every mozambican patriot and worker in every sphere of activity to value this gain of our people.

We must be aware of the fact that the enemy is going to act against this gain of our people. Let us heighten our vigilance in order to defend our national currency. We should not hesitate to detect, isolate and neutralize rumormongers and speculators. We should not hesitate to denounce money traffickers and all those who dedicate themselves to the black market and smuggle our money out of the country so that it may be purchased by our enemies and used against us.

Our very behavior during the days of changing over from the escudo to the metical is a form of guaranteeing the success of this gain and reducing the enemy's field of action. This means that during the changeover there should be order in the lines. It also means that the government orans concerned should be approached in order to clarify any doubts which may eventually arise. The more enlightened should assume the patriotic duty of briefing the less enlightened.

Mozambicans and compatriots, let us make the introduction of the metical a time of our total engagement in the struggle for the victory over under development, for the elimination of hunger, nakedness, misery, illiteracy and for the triumph of socialism in our beloved fatherland. Let us make the introduction of the metical a time of joy and popular celebration, expressing our patriotic feelings on our country's historic gain.

The struggle continues. The revolution shall win. Socialism shall triumph.

NAMIBIA

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ELECTION, POLICY

LD161400 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 14 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The first chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, says South-West Africa can pave the way for a new approach in Africa that would eliminate racial prejudice. In the National Assembly yesterday Mr Mudge was unanimously elected chairman of the new body. He said in a Radio South-West Africa interview that he felt honored to have been nominated by a predominantly black caucus and it was significant that the stage had been reached in the political process in South-West Africa where racial prejudice was disappearing fast. He appreciated that fact that his colleagues had been prepared to nominate a white man knowing they would be roundly condemned. Mr Mudge said he would dedicate himself to peaceful and positive political, economic and social change leading to a stable government, a higher standard of living and a healthy and harmonious community. He repeated that there was no intention of leading South-West Africa toward a unilateral declaration of independence. The administrator-general would remain responsible for constitutional affairs and the Ministers' Council which takes office on the first of next month could not take decisions on such matters.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEATHS FROM CAPE TOWN PROVINCE VIOLENCE REPORTED

LD170338 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Unrest among colored people in the South African Cape Province increased from late this evening and some people have been killed in police efforts to restore peace. A police spokesman said the number of people killed and wounded could not be ascertained because rioting and counteraction had taken place in the dark. There had been cases of arson, looting and stone throwing, police had to use (buckshot), rubber bullets and tear smoke.

Most of the incidents had been in the Cape Town area but there had also been isolated incidents elsewhere. At Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, six vehicles were damaged by stone throwing [words indistinct] five people were arrested by police.

No journalists are being allowed into affected areas because the police say there have been cases in which youths were incited by newsmen, mainly foreign television teams, to allegedly pose for action shots of stone throwing.

At a news conference, the foreign journalists voiced strong opposition to the ban and asked that the guilty newsmen be named. (The temporary) ban has been extended to include all newsmen, (both South African) and foreign.

The police spokesman said this had become necessary because the children or youths ganged together and threw stones only when they saw press or television cameras. He said that peace and the prevention of the spilling of blood was of far greater importance to the country than the distribution of [word indistinct] news report abroad. Newsmen had the duty to report events but not to be involved in the making of news. The police spokesman said that actions by newsmen that led to unrest and lawlessness make it essential for the police to act. Innocent people might also have to suffer because of this confusion.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF BROADCASTING CHIEFS

LD180929 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The minister of information and tourism, Comrade Shamuyarira, has accepted the resignation of the board of governors of the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation]. He also stated that a new board of governors is to be announced soon. The minister says that his acceptance of the board's resignation comes after an earlier offer by the board of governors to resign. This acceptance also comes as part of the BBC report on restructuring and reorganization of the ZBC. When the present government came into power, the chairman of the ZRBC [Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation], Mr Bill Basson, had tendered his resignation together with that of the rest of the board of governors. However, the minister asked them to stay on until the BBC report had been received.